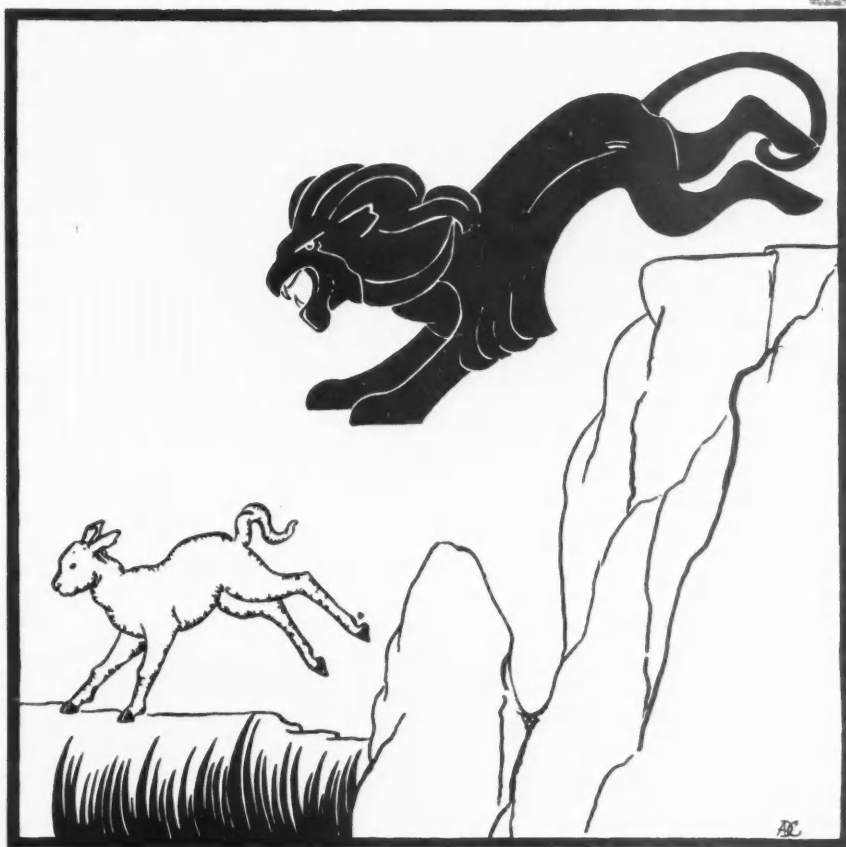
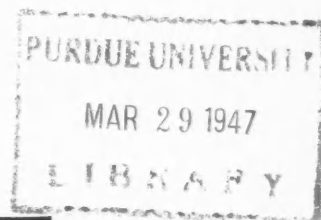


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The Cornell Countryman

Vol. XLIV, March 1947, No. 6



Vote for the Ag-Domecon Queen

Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

TAX AUTHORITY

The Story of

DONALD MILLHAM



THE average man who stews over the filing of his annual tax return is apt to shake his head quizzically over Donald L. Millham.

While he was in charge of General Electric tax accounting, Don used to file more than 500 returns a year—and like it. In some years the sums he paid out in taxes exceeded the Company's net income by more than four times.

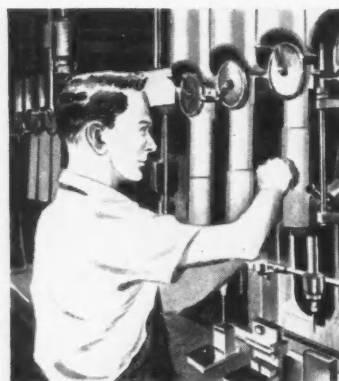
Although he has a new job today—the difficult and important one of Comptroller for the company—Don maintains an active interest in corporate taxation and is still considered one of the company's tax authorities.

A career in corporate taxation problems is, Don admits, short on glamor, long on hard and diligent work. In his early years with G.E. he had learned a great deal about business methods in the company's Business Training Courses, and had worked as an accountant and traveling auditor. But until 1935 he had little more to do with taxation than the filing of his own returns.

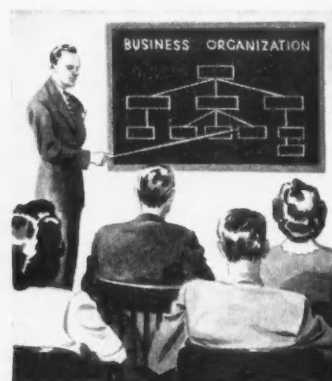
Then an opportunity opened in tax accounting. He took the offer and learned the background, the technical language, the legal complexities of his job as he did it.

By meeting the challenges of an exacting and constantly expanding field of endeavor, Donald Millham has made for himself a career with General Electric that is useful and important, and which has held his interest.

Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric employs more college engineering graduates than any other organization.



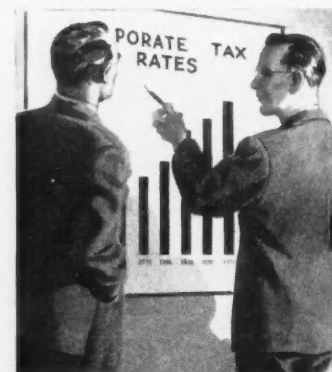
To help pay his way through Union College, Don worked for General Electric during summer vacations, operating a drill press.



After graduating with honors, he enrolled in the G-E Business Training Course, gained insight into modern business operation.



For five years Don worked as a travelling auditor, made a good record. In 1935, without any prior experience in taxation, he took over General Electric tax accounting.



Learning the job as he worked at it, he became the company's tax authority, filing 500 returns a year. Today he has the difficult and important job of Comptroller.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

The Plowing Schogers Choose the NEW **Firestone** **CHAMPION** **GROUND GRIP**

CHAMPION FARMERS, and farmers generally, are changing to Firestone Champion Ground Grip tires . . . insisting upon them when they buy new tires . . . specifying them when they order new tractors.

The new Champion cleans up to 100% more effectively; pulls up to 62% more; lasts up to 91% longer. And it rolls more smoothly over highways.

There are sound reasons for this superiority. The curved connected traction bars flare out-

ward from the center, and mud falls freely from the wider shoulder openings. The high, pyramid-like bars cut into the soil with a cleaving action, and the connected bars take a powerful "center bite" in the heart of the traction zone.

Remember, Firestone Champions cost no more than ordinary tractor tires.

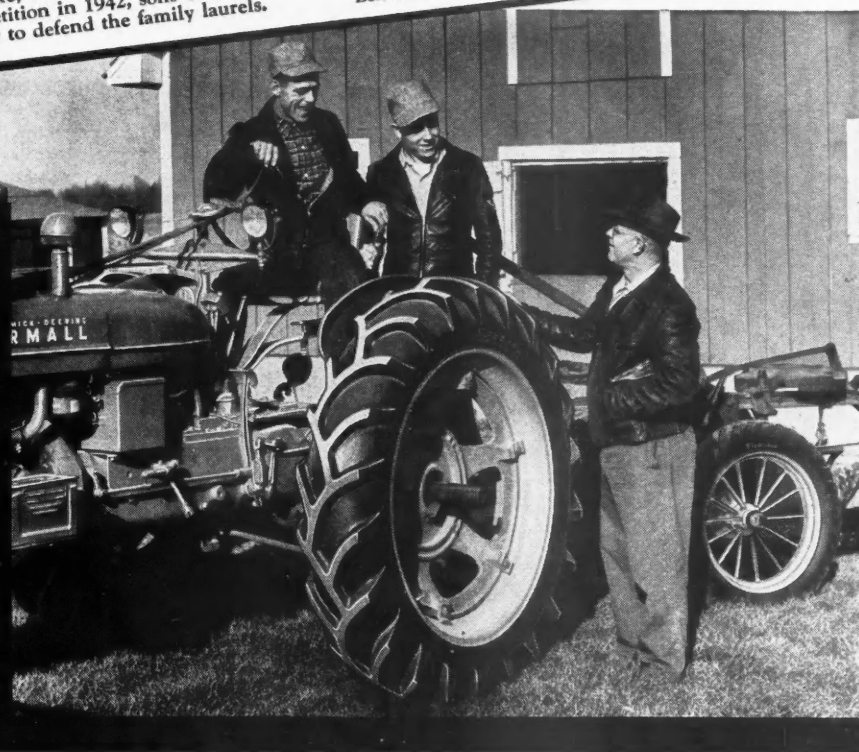
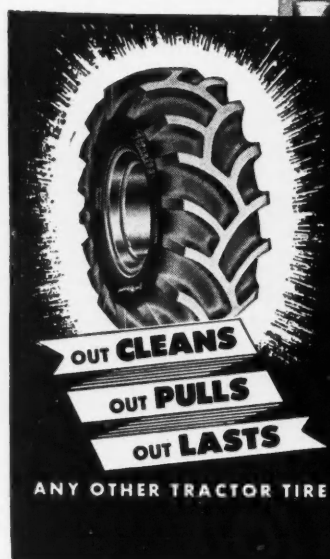
Copyright, 1947, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

They're called "The Plowing Schogers." Starting in 1930, Carl Schoger won six consecutive years in the National Plowing Match at Wheatland, Illinois. In 1930 and 1931 he won all three National Matches at Wheatland, Lily Lake, and Troy, Illinois. When he retired from competition in 1942, sons Clarence and Harry were ready to defend the family laurels.

Last fall, Clarence won the National Matches at Troy and Wheatland. Harry, the younger son, won first in his class at Troy and tied for first at Wheatland. The Schogers have always used Firestone Tires. You'll find new Champion Ground Grips on their tractors today.

Below, left to right—Clarence, Harry and Carl

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC



G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

Northeastern Farmers Must have . . .

The Best Seed in the World

GOOD hay and pasture are necessary to economical livestock production in this area and every farmer knows that he can best produce milk and meat if he can feed plenty of good, green, luxuriant pasture all summer, and lots of leafy, legume hay in the winter. To grow that kind of roughage Northeastern farmers must start with good seed.

Careful Selection

Farmers have developed in G.L.F. a seed program that provides them with the best seed that can be had—seed of *known origin*. And to get the seed that Northeastern farmers need, G.L.F. goes clear across the country with buyers operating in eighteen states. Along in July these buyers start moving into California for Ladino clover; into the valleys of Idaho for alsike; Montana and Nebraska for alfalfa; into Michigan, Iowa and Indiana for red clover. By going right into the best producing territory G.L.F. seed buyers make certain that the seeds are adaptable for the Northeast and that they are free of weeds.

Efficient Processing

From eighteen states the seed bought by G.L.F. buyers moves into G.L.F. processing plants. There the most modern equipment in the world provides an efficient system of processing that enables G.L.F. to handle seed for patrons at the least possible cost.

This year the shortage of box cars threatens to slow up the movement of seed from the processing plant out to the farm, so G.L.F. is moving the seed earlier than ever before to take care of the thousands of farmers here in the Northeast who use G.L.F. seed to grow top-quality hay and pasture.

What to look for when buying good seed:

1. **Adaptability** — Make certain that the seed you purchase is the right variety for this territory. That it will produce under growing conditions here in the Northeast.
2. **Winter Hardiness** — The severe Northeastern winters are extremely hard on meadows and pastures. Seed should be selected only if it will produce plants that will not winter kill.
3. **Purity** — Check the tag on each bag of seed to see the amount of impurities and especially whether or not it contains noxious weed seeds that will plague in the future.
4. **Germination** — Only the part of the seed that will germinate is of any value. The higher the germination, the more you get for your money.



GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N.Y.

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The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1940

Member of Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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Up to Us . . .

The students of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, through their Ag-Domecon Council are attempting to hold a Country Holiday Weekend. The date set is the 25th to the 27th of April.

As a part of this weekend, the steering committee has decided to put on a round and square dance in Barton Hall. This is not an unusual event, as similar affairs were often held during past Farm and Home Weeks. Large dances in Barton, sponsored by the student council, are a common occurrence.

There is a snag, however. Every other organization which has tried such an event has had some financial backing. Ag-Domecon has nothing. Should they, an elected body, sponsor this dance and go into debt, the members of the council will be personally accountable.

The Ag. and Home Ec. Colleges cannot help the council, they say, because they are on tight state and federal budgets which do not allow for such expenditures. In that case, how do the other state, land grant, Ag. and Home Ec. colleges cope with the situation?

In the majority of them there are activities fees which the students pay when they register, much the same as our Willard Straight fee. The funds supplied by these collections are set aside for the use of the councils on the campuses where they exist. They are used to put on dances, contests, livestock shows, and other student activities. Part is allotted to the campus 4-H, the Grange, the FFA, and in some states a portion goes to the college magazine.

At Cornell, the University would not collect such a fee for the state colleges. The Ag-Domecon Council, however, if authorized by the faculty of the colleges it represents, could do the collecting at registration. The faculty, in turn, would probably agree to the fee if the students could show that they wanted it.

How much would it be? What would we get from it? . . . Everything. If each student in the two colleges paid 50 cents at registra-

(Continued on page 11)

6-Point Fall Milk Program For More Milk---More Income



"All 6 sound good to me."

Last year the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in cooperation with county agricultural agents, farm organizations, and dairy industry, presented a Six-Point Milk Program to help farmers increase fall milk production for their own profit and to meet the needs of their market. This information, presented through meetings, printed publications, news and radio releases, Farm Bureau Newses, trade papers, a movie, and other media, helped bring 1946 fall milk production about 5 per cent above the year before. The advisory committee of the dairy industry and the college dairy committee have decided to continue this cooperative program throughout 1947, emphasizing these same six points:

- 1** Keep cows and heifers full of good roughage this summer.
- 2** Store some of the best hay for October and November feeding.
- 3** Feed grain as liberally as possible this summer.
- 4** Stable the herd before bad weather this fall.
- 5** Save milk by using a calf starter this fall.
- 6** Breed for more fall freshening.

New York State College of Agriculture
at
Cornell University

Snap Final

By Jane Wigsten '50



A unique final examination in the form of a fashion show was held in the Textiles and Clothing Department of the Home Economics College February 5. The Fashion Show was planned and presented by members of a T.C. course instructed by Mrs. Butt, Miss Humphrey, Miss Frost, and Miss Loving. Against the background of soft music, and accompanied by a description of each garment, the students modeled the clothes which they had made—wool dresses, afternoon dresses, wool suits and wraps, and evening dresses. The finished products were the result of many different considerations. First of all, each girl decided what kind of garment she wished to make—tailored or dressy, suit or dress. She then chose a suitable material and pattern to carry out her choice. In many cases patterns were changed in some way—through added drape, pleat, or peplum—so that the garment became individually suited. Designs were also studied in relation to the student's coloring and measurements.

Most of the wool dresses modeled in the Fashion Show were of plain colors, and owed their distinction to simple designs which could be dressed up or down through accessory changes. Gathered skirts, slightly longer than in past seasons, and wide dolman sleeves set the fashion highlights.

Miss Amelia Streif modeling a

yellow wool dress, used an interesting pocket design in the softly gathered skirt. Striking color combinations were achieved by Miss Eleanor Rose and Miss Donna Cranmer. Eleanor, tall and blonde, modeled a rose wool dress with which a wide brown belt was worn, and Donna used a gold belt on an otherwise plain aqua wool dress. The fact that the girls did not hesitate to overcome difficult tailoring problems was demonstrated by Miss Nancy Lehrback who made her dress of a green plaid. The time spent in matching the plaid throughout produced a uniformity of design which gave the dress a look of expense far exceeding the actual cost.

The group of afternoon and evening date dresses modeled featured straight skirts, drapes, modified bustles, and peplums. Again emphasis placed on excellent fit, original patterns, unusual fabrics, and tailoring details gave the clothes that "professional" look.

A two-piece suit modeled by Miss Mildred Gallik was constructed of a heavy black bengaline. This unusual fabric gave an otherwise simple pattern an entirely different appearance. Miss Shirley Haas made a light blue crepe afternoon dress, well suited to her blonde hair and

blue eyes, with a draped peplum in front and a modified bustle in back. Miss Dorothy Underwood styled a navy blue crepe dress with accents of chartreuse near the neck. She carried out this striking color combination further with a chartreuse band which she wore around her hair.

A softly flared skirt, row of tiny buttons from waist to neck, and interesting cap sleeve design made the rust crepe evening dress of Miss Roxanne Rosse outstanding. Completed in time for Junior Weekend, the design of the dress is such that it can be worn during both winter and summer months. Joyce Jarnigan, using the same basic pattern with some changes, modeled the white lame blouse with straight black skirt which she made.

An aqua wool suit with a straight skirt and high necked jacket modeled by Mrs. Virginia Taylor, and an aqua evening jacket with fuschia and black sequins applied on the wide push up sleeves made by Miss Janet Dingwall completed the clothes seen at the Fashion Show.

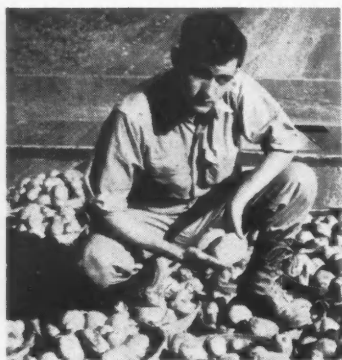
Jane Wigsten, a freshman in Home Ec, is an extension major. A new member of the staff, she comes from Horseheads.



Fashion show models. From left to right: Shirley Haas, Dorothy Underwood, Eleanor Rose, and Amelia Streif.

Cure For Sick Spuds

By Bob Clauson '50



Earl Mullen, Jr.—Cornell Ag. student, 4-H potato grower and ex-GI—examines a load of Chenango Blight Immune potatoes at the farm of A. J. Pratt of the Veg Crops Department. Earl tested a few of toes at the farm of A. J. Pratt of the Veg Batavia, New York.

Bright prospects await potato growers everywhere. Their most dreaded disease, the potato blight, has been ousted from the potato kingdom where it has reigned as king of all potato production problems since the beginning of potato growing. Blight immune potatoes head the parade of recent crop accomplishments, which includes the remarkable insecticide, DDT. Losses from disease injury will be decreased, fewer production operations will be necessary, and a commercial potato better adapted to specific areas will be available.

No other potato disease or insect pest has caused such injury or enormous losses as the late blight of potato, which first attracted the attention of New England farmers about 100 years ago. The disastrous Irish famine of 1845 was caused by an epidemic of this disease. Spraying and dusting have decreased these losses, but the operations are expensive and are not always effective.

The development of this new strain of potato dates back to about 1920 when Dr. D. K. Reddick, a Plant Pathologist at Cornell, was

engaged in work on the potato blight problem in its initial stages. This work included a trip to Europe in search of blight resistant varieties. Fred Ashworth, a Heuvelton, New York farmer, read of Dr. Reddick's attempts and wrote that he had obtained a variety of wild potato from Mexico which was frost resistant. The tubers were the size of marbles. Tests were then conducted at Cornell, and to the surprise of Doctor Reddick and his staff, this potato was not only blight resistant, but blight immune. For fourteen years a breeding program of crossing and back crossing was carried on in an effort to obtain a new variety of potato, that would carry the blight immunity of the Mexican wild potato, and the size, quality, and yield of a better American variety. Many potential prospects were realized. Gradually after selection tests, blight tests, field tests, and even cooking tests, several very promising varieties were produced.

Test Many Varieties

In 1945 the first tests reached the three-year stage. Several varieties looked good and were named. These included, Ashworth, Chenango, Empire, Placid, and Virgil. The 1946 tests gave evidence that others were worthy of a name. This group includes Cortland, Essex, Fillmore, Glenmeer, Hartford, Madison, and Snowdrift. In 1947 there will be one or more acres of certified seed produced of each of the twelve named varieties. A list of the growers will be available from the New York State Cooperative Seed Improvement Association after the 1947 spring plantings have been made. These varieties are also being tested in Canada, Washington, D.C., Florida, and Costa Rica. The Chenango, Fillmore, Placid, and Virgil will be tried on a small scale

by a hundred or more adult and 4-H growers this coming season.

Farmer Gets Credit

Doctor Reddick insists that credit also be given to Fred Ashworth, and to his four assistants who worked with him at various times during the last 15 years; Dr. Willard Crosier, Dr. W. R. Mills, Professor Phares Decker, and Dr. L. C. Peterson who is with Dr. Reddick at the present time.

In his praise of these potatoes, Associate Professor A. J. Pratt, of the Vegetable Crops Department at Cornell, comments, "Blight-proof potato varieties are destined to soon replace all of our existing varieties." The work is still being carried on. Doctors Reddick and Peterson are testing 15,000 new seedlings in one of the College of Agriculture's greenhouses this spring. Of these 11,400 are bred for scab resistance as well as blight immunity. Blight immunity is the latest word in potatoes.

Bob Clauson, a member of AGR, is interested in photography. He took many of the pictures used in this issue, including the one illustrating his article on blight resistant potatoes.

FOUR STAR EDITION

Professor and Mrs. William B. Ward announce the arrival of their fourth child, and second son, Alan Miller Ward, born on March 2, 1947. Alan weighed 7 lbs. 5 ozs., and celebrates his birthday on the same day as his brother. Professor Ward is a member of the Board of Directors of the *Countryman*.

MOTHERS

For A Week

By Marshall Hawes

There have been some changes, Joe. Claire and Grace have been graduated from the college. Arlene, Joan, and Pat are back in the lecture rooms—they will soon be through with college. It's someone else's turn now to live in the "practice house," to put the final brush marks on four years of school.

You've changed; a little older a little chubbier, heavier than you were last term, and a new tooth. Changes, Joe, sure enough for both you and the mothers who have to take care of you.

You are a lucky boy, Joe. And your mothers are lucky too. There are a lot of babies that end up in foundling homes. But you are one of the lucky few who has found his way as a practice baby into the homemaking apartments in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

You are getting the best of care. You're the center of a little world called Apartment A. If you cry, your "mother for a week" tries to fulfill your desires. When you are hungry, she sees to it that you are fed.

Phyllis (Reuning) was your mother for the first week of the term with Jane (Coolican) assisting her. Jane (Crittenden) was trying to keep the house in shape while Marilyn (Horn) managed the household. That left Jean (Paddock) and Georgia (Franklin) to cook the meals and keep the kitchen and dining room running.

Oh yes, we mustn't leave out Miss Johnson. Of course her title is Assistant Professor but she's more like one of the girls in the Apartment. She keeps a weather eye on things to make sure that they move in the right direction, to make sure that you, Joe, don't get mothered too much.

When it is your play time, it is

the girls' play time. That is their chance to see how your "mother for a week" is taking care of you. Oh yes, you have lots of interested spectators.

Last term the girls' boy friends would drop in. You were a panic, and how they loved it. They were the ones who would have spoiled you if it had been permitted.

One afternoon when you and Bob were alone in the front room, you started to cry. Poor Bob, he didn't know what to do, but he made a nice try.

"Joseph, be quiet! ! ! . . . Don't cry, be a good boy Joseph—aww Joe, please don't cry . . ."

And all of the rest of the dear, sweet people who "dropped" in to see you. Even Miss "Whosit" paid you a visit. She waltzed over to your crib, gave one quick glance and cooed "Oh, isn't he too cu-u-te."

Yes, Joe, your "mothers-for-a-week" are learning too. They are gaining more from the experience than you are.

They are gaining self-confidence, poise, in addition to the practical knowledge that Apartment A is bringing them. Now they will have a glimpse of what real home life can be like. They have learned to budget their time, to plan meals for a group, to entertain callers and guests; in short, they have learned to assume all the responsibilities of a well-managed household.

At the end of the year you will be adopted into a home that you can call your own. These girls will be out in the world, headed each in her own direction. But there is a gleam in their eyes which suggests that the seven weeks in Apartment A with "pal Joey" is going to have a profound effect on their whole lives.

Sure, Joe, one week at a time isn't much but that's the way life comes, one week at a time.

So 'bye for now and thanks Joe.

Marshall Hawes, a recent addition to the Countryman staff is an Ag Special from Hannibal, New York.



"Mothers for a week" from Apartment A. L to r: Phyllis Yeuning, Jane Coolican, Jean Paddock, Joe, Miss Johnson, Georgia Franklin, Marilyn Horn, Jane Crittenden.

Miss Ag-Domecon



Miss Inger Molmen
Home Ec '49



Miss Jeanne Brodeur
Home Ec '49



Miss Marityn King
Home Ec '48

It's Up

These are the six co-eds who have been chosen as semi-finalists in the Ag-Domecon Upper Campus Queen contest sponsored by the Cornell Countryman as a feature of the "Country Holiday" weekend.

These pictures were selected from all entries by a faculty group of impartial judges. They were:

Mrs. M. G. Philips, Editor in Home Economics

Prof. Emeritus Bristow Adams

Prof. W. B. Ward, Head, Dept. of Extension Teaching and Information.

Semi-Finalists



Miss Shirley Mapes
Home Ec '48



Miss Jo Wells
Home Ec '49

To You

In addition to being crowned Queen at a dance at Barton Hall on April 26, she will have the distinction of being the cover girl of the next issue of the Cornell Countryman. The girl you elect will be the first of a series of Ag-Domecon Queens.

Votes may be cast by sending the ballot on this page to The Countryman, Roberts Hall, by April 4, 1947.



Miss Dorothy Kane
Home Ec '48

Select your choice and mail

To:

Beauty Contest Editor
Cornell Countryman
Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Number boxes in order of preference.

☐ 1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd

All ballots due by 12 noon April 4th



Muriel Elwin

"You mean you really want to interview me—but I've never done anything," protested Muriel Elwin. Mimi has been disillusioned if she thinks she has never done anything. She has been on the college board of the fashion magazine, *Mademoiselle* for a year and a half—enough in itself to make her a big wheel on campus. But that's not all. She is also President of *Arete* this year and was for a short time campus correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

She is now a seventh termmer in the College of Home Economics and hails from Waterbury, Connecticut where she was especially active in high school publications. She was editor of the school paper, editor of the yearbook and besides all this, wrote for the city newspaper.

A talented artist, Mimi is noted for her illustrated notes, her charcoal drawings and most of all for her fashion plate wardrobe—every bit of which she designs and makes herself. Small wonder that she wants to go into the field of fashion advertising. Best of luck to you, Mimi. We know you'll be a big success and a credit to Cornell.



**Hurry and send in
Queen Coupon**



Lynn Bartter

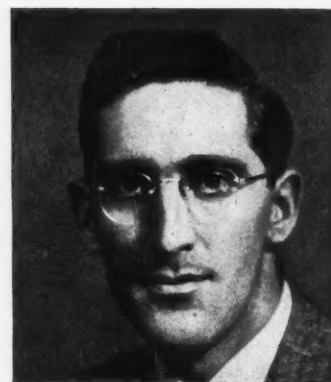
You may have seen that familiar car, "The Silver Streak," parked in front of the Tri-Delt House and you may also know the red haired possessor of both the car and a cute article within the house. Lynn Bartter also has many other accomplishments on the Cornell Campus and in the agricultural world.

Lynn comes from a 450 acre farm located in the shadows of Cleveland's lights at Columbia Station, Ohio.

Lynn said, "In the fall of 1941, I entered the second best university in the country, Ohio State." There, he was elected president of his Alpha Zeta pledge class, and he became a member of the business staff of the "Agricultural Student." After five quarters at Ohio State University, Lynn returned home to help out in the face of the farm labor shortage.

Since Lynn and his brother plan to enter into a partnership, and because his brother had graduated from Ohio State, Lynn sought another viewpoint on vegetable growing and marketing. This brought him to Cornell in the fall of 1945. He feels that after spending a couple of years in the hills here, he will be content to return home and live peacefully in the flat lands of northern Ohio.

At Cornell, he has been active in the Wesley Foundation, the Glee Club, the Ag-Domecon Council, and as president of the Veg. Crops Club. Furthermore, he is Chancellor of his fraternity, and enjoys playing on the undefeated Alpha Zeta basketball team.



Don Bishop

Although Don Bishop is now starting out on the last lap of his days at Cornell, he has known interesting detours on Route B.S. since his graduation from high school in '37. The old bug—finance—was one of them as Don took a term off here and there to "do it on his own."

With the "great little town of Pennelville, New York" as home base, his agricultural interests were first aroused when he started raising and showing registered Holstein cattle. To learn more about pursuits agricultural, Don came to Cornell in 1940 and started his course, majoring in sociology and education.

His gregarious nature led Don on to 4-H, FFA, Ag-Domecon Council and Wesley Foundation, of which he is now President. As a Wesleyite, he has attended religious conferences in Michigan and Illinois which have given him a chance to see the states via the thumb. Confides Traveler Bishop, "Sure is good experience. Too bad girls can't do it."

Don's interest in religion goes even farther than his travels. Two summers ago he was minister of a little church on Grindstone Island in the middle of the St. Lawrence. "It really wasn't as bad as the name suggests," he insists, "it was wonderful—fishin' and preachin'!" Continuing his theological bent, he worked with the Boys' Club in the Church of All Nations.

When he leaves Cornell in June, Don will preface theological school with work in Europe under the Friends Service Committee.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



Evelyn Fuller

"I really don't know where to begin," began pert, popular, pretty Evelyn Fuller, now a senior in the College of Home Economics, when she was interviewed, "but I can say that I am secretary of WSGA, a member of Pi Lambda Theta, Wayside Aftermath, and Kappa Delta Epsilon." But you ain't heard nuthin' yet: What Ev forgot to say was that she hails from Slaterville Springs (just this side of the Ozarks), was a member of the orchestra (played the clarinet), helped the CURW Hostess Committee, served as secretary of the Home Economics Club, and among other things, just lo-oves to swim, play tennis, skate, dance, ride horseback, and go canoeing.

Majoring in child psychology, with a minor in journalism, Ev has used her summers to gain practical experience in these fields, by acting as counsellor in a girls' camp, and writing feature and news stories for the newspapers in this vicinity.

Ev believes the upper and lower campuses should be more closely coordinated in activities in order to stimulate more school spirit. "My ambition is . . ." and here her face lights up, "to travel throughout the U. S. and the world, to work in the field of child psychology, and to combine and discuss these experiences in free lance writing."



MARCH, 1947

Club News

To misquote, "Cornell Aggies and Home Ecs may come, and Cornell Aggies and Home Ecs may go, but Cornell Ag and Home Ec go on forever.", and so do their clubs. Although this is true, we can notice this year an increase in scope of activities and in the number of people participating. Campus leaders expect that the Spring of '47 will show an even higher percentage of students in extra-curricular activities.

New Group

Not all these students will belong to the same organizations that functioned during the war years. Among the new campus groups is the Cornell Dairy Science Association, a post-war rebirth for dairy and bacteriology majors.

Newly elected officers are: Bill Jordan, President; Hal Pokras, Vice-President; Alice Bissel, Secretary; and L. K. Muller, Treasurer. Professor E. S. Guthrie is faculty advisor.

One of the semimonthly meetings is a program which any student may attend. A recent meeting featured a lecture by Professor B. Herrington on "The Art of Milking Rats."

Old Faithfuls

The 4-H Club held its March Whirl in the Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium early this month. Plans are being made for an overnight to Mount Pleasant.

The Cornell Grange will sponsor a round and square dance in the Martha Van Auditorium on March 21, with music by Benny Stahl's Orchestra.

Formed originally to permit two year students to participate in athletics, the Two Year Club has become one of the fastest growing on the campus. Its basketball team has won seven games in the Independent League and sustained no losses. The club's latest venture has been to publish a bulletin, "The Deuce".

United We Stand

Uniting all these elements on our campus is the Ag-Domecon Council, the elected representative body of the Colleges of Agriculture and

Home Economics. The Council's major activity at this time is the "Country Holiday" week-end which it will sponsor April 25 to 26; but plans are being made now by the Elections Committee for the annual spring election in which the students will choose a new representative body for the coming year.

Finalists in the Elsie Van Buren Rice Speaking Stage elimination contest held in Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium on February 25 were: Betsy Ann Alexander '50, Isabel E. Cascarella '50, Elizabeth J. Delano '48, Jean M. Dunlavy '48, Jo C. Kessel '50, Olga Myslichuk '50, and alternate Janet A. Dingwall '49.

The final contest will be held soon.

Up To Us . . .

(Continued from page 3)

tion, Ag-Domecon would have over \$2,000.00 a year with which they could put on free dances every other week, back any number of events, and, should the occasion arise, make use of Barton Hall without serious risk.

An activities fee, to the average Ag. and Home Ec. student, would mean economy, would mean unity, bargaining power, and most of all, would bring to this upper campus some of the spirit it lacks.

What are we waiting for? . . . I don't know. Like everything else. . . It's Up To Us.



Round and Square
Barton Hall, April 26

Better Biscuits

By Jean Kahles and Marjory Wells

Substitute "wife" for "mother" in the old saying "There's nothing better than my mother's baking powder biscuits," and you have something that many married veterans at Cornell University are boasting about these days. Perhaps you can credit this claim to the fact that there are about 3000 married students on campus and they do most of their own cooking.

Whether you are one of the wives who occasion this boast or one who blushed in remembrance of the flat, soggy biscuits you turned out, you'll be interested in knowing the results of a study made by Miss Alice M. Briant of the College of Home Economics.

The first step in each experiment is to work out a balanced recipe for the product with measurements so accurate that the same results are achieved every time. All ingredients are weighed—even the milk and eggs—and mixing is timed with stop watches. The biscuit dough is patted out and cut so it is always the same size and thickness.

In addition to these precautions, in order to control all factors, the quality of the ingredients is standardized as much as possible. The eggs are bought from the University

poultry houses, the milk from the Dairy Department, and the same brand of flour is used each time. This approximates household conditions because the homemaker usually buys the same kind of milk, eggs and flour.

Variations in Baking

In contrast, homemakers use different liquids in their baking and different types of leavening, so these liquids are varied in the experiments. Whole milk, evaporated milk and dried whole milk with water are used. Three types of baking powder and sour milk and soda are worked with.

Baking is done in an ordinary oven, but timing and temperature are checked accurately.

The biscuits are scored for color, tenderness, moisture, texture and flavor. The volume, compressibility and breaking strength are measured, too.

Results of Test

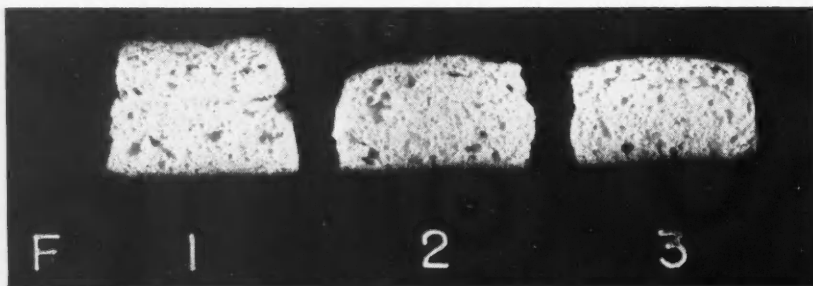
Results have shown that the amount of thiamin lost in biscuits made with different kinds of milk, baking powders or varying amounts of soda depends on the ingredients used.



Miss Briant and research assistant, a former Home Ec student, test biscuit extracts for thiamin retention.

Taken all together, the tests have shown the following:

1. Biscuits taste better and contain more thiamin when made with fresh whole milk than with other forms of milk or with water.
2. Those made with double-acting baking powder contain more thiamin than those made with equivalent amounts of tartrate or phosphate powders.
3. Increased baking powder makes a higher biscuit which is less palatable and contains less thiamin.
4. Not more than one-half teaspoonful of soda should be used for each cup of sour milk; more destroys much of the thiamin of the flour and makes a biscuit that is inferior in taste and appearance.



Biscuits made by the same method, but with different types of baking powder.

1. "Double-acting" baking powder.
2. Phosphate baking powder.
3. Tartrate baking powder.

The biscuits made with the "double-acting" baking powder are higher, narrower and flakier than those made with the other types of baking powder.

Jean Kahles is a sophomore foods major in Home Ec who has been with the Countryman for a year.

Marjory Wells, who is interested in journalism, will graduate this June.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



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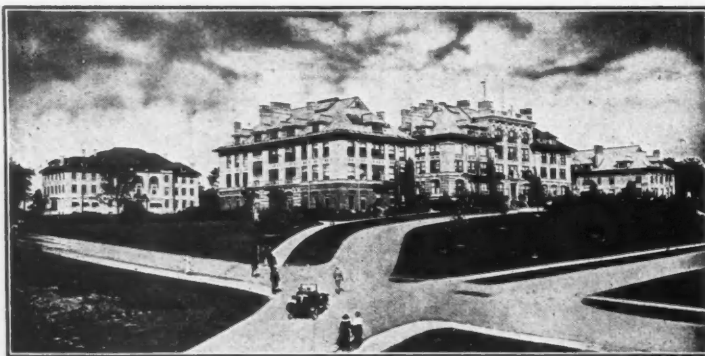
Tune in James Melton on "Harvest of Stars" every Sunday, NBC Network. See newspapers for time and station.

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Former Student Notes

1947

Lois Myers, who attended the N. Y. School of Nursing and received her R.N. has been working at the Tompkins Co. Hospital as a nurse, since her graduation this past February.

Harlan Getman has decided against leaving the familiar environment of Cornell University and Alpha Zeta, and is putting in another term of graduate work as a dairy major.

William Quinn, also of AZ, is staying on at the Alma Mater for a term of graduate work.

Cliff Orbaker of Williamson, N.Y. married Marjorie Van Wyckhouse, a student of the Eastman School of Music, Feb. 22.

Nancy Wigsten Axinn is working in Tompkins County as Assistant Home Bureau Agent at large. At present she is working with veterans wives.

E. Paul Barrett has embarked on the sea of holy matrimony with Carol Anderson of Ashville. The event took place Feb. 21. Paul has a position with the National Bank and Trust Co. of Norwich.

1946

Romano Orlich is now head of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture in Costa Rica.

1945

Mary W. Meter, who left the Navy in July '46 married Dave Carter, C.E. '44 last September and is now residing in Elmira, N. Y.

1944

Jean (Reynolds) Rackow is back at Cornell in the capacity of dietitian in Willard Straight.

William Bigham writes that he is still very much single but hasn't by any means given up hope. To while away the hours, he is farming up Canandaigua way.

1943

Bernard Potter has decided that a man can't farm and teach, at the same time. The farm took first place.

An Invitation from . . .

G.L.F.

ALL agricultural students are invited to a special program to acquaint students with the cooperative field of business and to outline employment opportunities for students interested in agricultural business.

An account of the formation and development of the organization, outlining its historical foundation, pur-

pose and the progress achieved to the present, will serve to acquaint those attending with the wide scope of the G.L.F.'s activity in the three fields of wholesale, retail and marketing services.

G.L.F. will present this program of talks, illustrated with colored slides,

On MARCH 27, 1947 at 7:30 P. M.

in the

G.L.F. SCHOOL OF COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION

(immediately west of the main G.L.F. office building on Terrace Hill)

CLINTON STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

Their Fathers Footsteps

**Otis Young's Sons Are Following In Their Father's Footsteps —
All Six Of Them Own Dairy Cattle and The Four Oldest Ones
Are Members Of The Dairymen's League In Their Own Right**

JUST OUTSIDE OF EAST HOMER, in Cortland County, New York, is a string of farms owned by the Otis Young family. Actually there are four farms, but they are operated as one. Otis Young and his two oldest sons, Malcolm and Gerald, operate the 750 acres in the four farms under a partnership agreement. The next two boys, Ernest and Kenneth, each own a herd of their own. They each buy their feed and their milk is kept separate and goes to the Dairymen's League in their own cans under separate numbers. And the two youngest boys already have a start with a few head of stock.

The story behind the Otis Young family isn't one of a rich father giving his sons most everything they want. Mr. Young got where he is today by being a good hard-working farmer and he expects his boys to get there the same way. His father died when he was little more than a child and he started on the way up as a hired man. As soon as the boys get old enough to come to the barn and help out he expects them to make their own way. He gives them a start, usually by lending them

enough money to buy a calf for 4-H Club work, but they have to pay back whatever they borrow.

Judging from the results, Otis Young's system is sound. The two oldest boys are excellent farmers. They each own one of the four farms under the partnership agreement while their father owns the other two. They like farming and they get production from their four operations. From the 85 milk cows they average better than a ton of milk each day. In addition they raise approximately 100 acres of cash crops each year.

All of the Youngs are strong League members and Mr. Young, speaking for the family, says he thinks the Dairymen's League is the only organization with the strength to be heard that is actively fighting for what the dairy farmer needs. Certainly in the Young family the League has strength. The father and four boys are League members and the two youngest are just waiting until they build their herds large enough to make it worthwhile to ship their milk in separate cans—and then they will be League members too.



These four sons of Otis Marshall own dairy herds of their own and are Dairymen's League members in their own right. From left to right they are: Gerald, Malcolm, Ernest and Kenneth.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Former Students (Cont'd.)

Marietta Henderson, returned to the U. S. last August after having served on the Near East Foundation, working in Greece and devastated areas in the Near East, particularly Greece. As a result of an injury sustained near Salonika, Greece, she was hospitalized and thence returned home.

1942

Harry A. Kerr who has spent two and a half years as a soil conservationist in Vermont, has been working since last September as assistant to Hugh M. Wilson.

B. A. George is holding down a double job as Sec-Treas. for both the Production Credit Association and the National Farm Loan Association.

Lloyd Davis has joined the Extension Teaching and Information staff and is to be assisting Professor Peabody while doing grad work in Farm Management. Prior to this he served as Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Wyoming Co. He is married and has one daughter.

1941

Marjorie H. Lee is now Mrs. Donald Treadwill of Detroit, Michigan. She was instructor at the University School, Ohio State University for two years until her marriage this past fall.

Evan L. Jones formerly assistant manager at the Port Jervis, N. Y. Wholesale Warehouse Service of GLF has been transferred to the Ithaca office of the GLF as a buyer. (At least Cornell University is keeping that Port Jervis job in the family.)

Neil Swift is employed by the Birdseye Frozen Food Co. at Rome, N. Y.

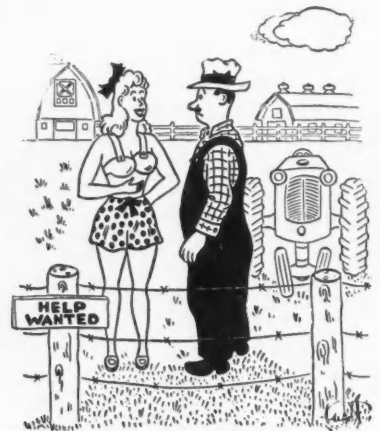
1939

Harold Chester White, is now assistant county 4-H Club agent in Jefferson County.

Solomon Cook has recently been appointed as 4-H assistant in Veg Crops, in St. Lawrence County.

1936

H. W. Kitts, discharged from the Army as a major, is taking Grad work here at Cornell and is living at Truxton.



"The County Agent told me you go for strip and contour farming."

NET MORE DOLLARS PER COW
Holsteins, being of large capacity, use home-grown feed to better advantage than smaller breeds. They produce more milk and they keep it up longer.
Many of them at 12 years of age and older have been grand champions at leading dairy shows. And when through producing, they bring more for beef because of their large size.

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Lesson in a Mirror



Future producers of pork, beef and lamb, accustomed to seeing animals on foot, should be equally familiar with the carcass. For the carcass reflects the breeding, feeding, care and handling of livestock. Its quality determines the cuts, texture and flavor of the meat that is sold to the consumers. Knowledge of the carcass is the key to successful livestock production...success in any business hinges on the ability to give the public what it wants.

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89th Birthday

About 1892, Liberty Hyde Bailey, of the Cornell Agricultural College, gave a speech before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in which he mentioned Gregor Mendel's works on genetical inheritance. This speech fell into the hands of Professor De Vries, the Dutch geneticist, who thereupon actually did the experimental work which proved Mendel's theories of inheritance were correct.



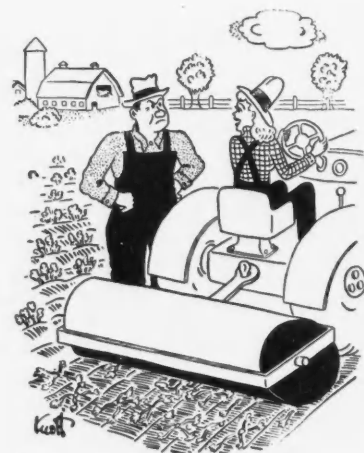
Liberty Hyde Bailey

Later De Vries wrote a letter thanking Bailey for his part in the re-discovery of Mendel's experiments. This letter, however, has subsequently been destroyed along with most of the rest of Bailey's

official correspondence, which would have been invaluable to the University. The only letters which have been carefully preserved are copies of those which he wrote to the parents of delinquent students. These are now stored in the basement of Prudence Risley Hall.

Bailey, who resides in Ithaca, and who will be eighty-nine in March, returned about a month ago from a trip to Brazil. He resigned from the Agricultural College in 1912 because he had made a resolve to spend one third of his life acquiring an education, one third, working, and the other third enjoying himself. The last third, which has actually been about half his life, has also been the most useful. After resigning he took a trip to China where he obtained the plants which became the nucleus of his collection.

Besides his many books on plants he has also written "Wind and Water" a poetry book, and "The Holy Earth," a philosophical book.



"But your wife told me to help her mash the potatoes!"

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Ex-Dean Dies

On the day that he returned from Europe, Albert Russell Mann died of a heart attack in an underground corridor of Grand Central Station in New York City. Dr. Mann, who was 66 at the time of his death, will be missed and mourned by his many Cornell friends.

As first Provost of Cornell University and Dean of the College of Agriculture, he made many close friends at Cornell and in Ithaca and was greatly admired by the students who knew him.

An alumnus of the College, class of 1904, Dr. Mann performed many duties at Cornell. His first position here was that of secretary to Dean Bailey in 1905. In 1917 he was appointed Dean, and served on an emergency food commission in addition to his work as Dean. In 1924 he served in Europe on the International Education Board founded by Rockefeller.

Made Provost in 1931, he resigned six years later to work on the General Education Board. Five years ago, the alumni of the College proposed his election to the Board of Trustees. He was recently nominated for a second five year term.

When he returned to this country, Albert Mann intended to come back to Ithaca and continue to serve the University he so loved and for which he had done so much.

To quote President Day, "To all the exacting assignments which were his, Albert R. Mann brought a superb intellect and devotion . . . He also brought a warm and lovable spirit that won for him a special place in the hearts of those who knew him and worked with him."

* * *

"The tremendous interest of Albert R. Mann in the affairs of the College of Agriculture and Cornell University will long be remembered. He was a great supporter of the College and of agriculture in its broadest sense, bringing insight, judgment, and energy to his work.

"There is no man who is better known to the alumni of the College of Agriculture, nor who has served as long or as well. With his sudden passing, Cornellians everywhere have lost a friend and ardent worker in their behalf."

A. W. Gibson

Director of Resident Instruction
College of Agriculture

* * *

"The unexpected death of Albert R. Mann is a shock and a very great loss to all who knew him or felt the influence of his years of service to Cornell and to agriculture. Although the Cornell alumni, administrative staff, and faculty feel his passing most keenly, we recognize that his interests and abilities were by no means restricted to our community. But to all who worked with him here, his wide range of activities gave a broader understanding and a fresh energy.

"His contributions to education and to science will be remembered by many who never had the privilege of knowing him personally. His associates feel also the loss of a warm and genuine friendliness which gave unstintingly of itself."

W. I. Myers

Dean of the College of Agriculture



Short Course for Corn... Brings New REWARDS



How much work goes into a ton of silage? If, like many farm boys, you've had a share in silo filling with corn binder and stationary cutter, you know the answer is . . . plenty. And it's hard work. Big green corn bundles make it just about the heaviest job of the year.

Filling silos that way is expensive, too. Whether you hire most of the work done, or "swap" help with your neighbors, it takes a lot of man-hours. Add it all up and silage becomes high-priced feed, or else everyone in the neighborhood crew is working for himself at a mighty low rate of pay.

Today, corn is entering a short course. With the Case forage harvester, one tractor-powered operation cuts the crop, chops it, and loads the wagon or truck. A few men handle a big tonnage per day, yet

work no harder than if they were mowing hay or cultivating corn.

Change from corn-cutting parts to the small-crop pick-up, and you have the same fast, easy way to make green-hay silage. Also, you can take up cured hay or combined straw direct from the windrow, chop and load it ready to blow into the barn for feed or bedding.

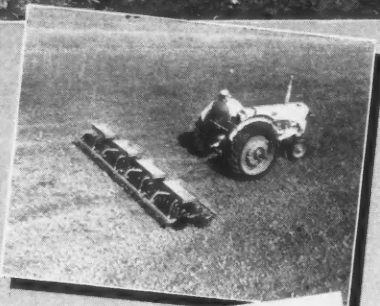
That kind of efficiency pays big rewards. It means better feed at lower cost . . . less outside help and more income for you. So plan now to do *your* farming with modern equipment. Select each machine for effective performance, greater convenience. And remember Case machines for *endurance* . . . the quality that keeps them on the job day after day, season after season. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



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